

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

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WINSTON, N. C.

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Winston, N. C.

Winston, N. C., May 12, 1886.

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THE CROSS MARK.

The cross mark on your paper indicates that the time for which you subscribed has or is about to expire. It is to give notice so your subscription may be renewed. If the subscription be not renewed the name will be dropped from the list, but we want every one to renew and bring a friend along too.

FARMERS ORGANIZING.

Send to the PROGRESSIVE FARMER, Winston, N. C., and get a form of Constitution and By-Laws for organizing Farmers Clubs. Mailed to you free of charge. Every neighborhood should have a well organized Farmers' Club.

State exchanges please copy the above and we will most gladly reciprocate the favor.

A BEAUTIFUL PREMIUM.

To every one who will send us a subscriber for a year, within the next 90 days, accompanied by two dollars, we will mail post paid a copy of "Passion Flower and other Poems," by Theo. H. Hill, of Raleigh, N. C. It is a book that should be in the library of every family in the State.

—According to the Philadelphia Times there are 100,000 laborers now on a strike in this country.

—Rev. W. H. Watkins, of the North Carolina Conference, died of consumption at Albemarle, on the 16th of April.

—The Virginia Court of Appeals has refused to grant a new trial to Cluverius, convicted of the murder of his cousin, Lillian Madison.

—Charlotte now claims a population of 10,627 in city and suburbs; 9,076 in city proper. She has "git up" enough in her for a city twice her size.

—The State Board of Medical Examiners will meet in New Berne on the 18th inst., and remain in session until all applicants for license are examined.

—We are in receipt of the catalogue of the University of North Carolina, ninety-first year, 1885-6. The list of scholars shows a total of 204 scholars.

—The corner stone of the Confederate monument at Washington, N. C., will be laid on the 12th inst., with Masonic ceremonies, by Grand Master F. H. Busbee.

—The U. S. Senate was engaged the past week in discussing the inter-state commerce bill while the House devoted its time to consideration of appropriation bills.

—There were 197 cattle shown at the Raleigh cattle show, all from Raleigh township, which is only four miles square. A careful estimate of their value puts it at \$40,000.

—Yorkville, S. C., is enthusiastic over the Roanoke & Southern Railroad, and it is said that she will show that she is in earnest by voting a subscription of \$100,000 if the road touches that place.

—Col. S. L. Fremont, for a number of years superintendent of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, and afterwards of the Carolina Central Railroad, died suddenly in Memphis, Tenn., Monday of last week, of heart disease, aged 70 years.

—At an election in Danville, Va., last Thursday, the city voted \$150,000 subscription to the Atlantic & Danville Railroad by a large majority. The road is to run from deep water on the James river to Danville. Fifty-five miles are already built.

—We are indebted to the secretary, S. Otho Wilson, Vineyard, N. C., for a copy of the proceedings of the State Horticultural Society, held at Greensboro. Fruit-raisers desiring a copy can get one by addressing the secretary.

—We publish elsewhere a brief and pointed communication from a gentleman who takes interest in agriculture and also in the "agricultural" college. It suggests some reflections, and inquiries to which THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER will give its attention in next issue.

—The Greensboro Patriot celebrates entering on its sixty-fourth year by enlarging to 36 columns, an evidence of appreciation and success, upon which we congratulate Mr. Whitehead. The Winston Sentinel came out last week in eight-page form, and presents a neat appearance.

—Charles L. Heitman, the Lexington lawyer, who made an assignment a couple of weeks ago, has flown to parts unknown, taking with him \$20,000 or more of other people's money, which he had collected or borrowed. The Dispatch says that "in his grasping for money he spared no one on account of age, sex, condition of life, kindred or other consideration." He is probably sojourning in Canada, the refuge of defaulters.

—Mr. Hinton A. Helper has our acknowledgements for "Nature's Trundle-bed of Recuperation," an illustrated pamphlet, giving a description of Asheville and surrounding country. It is a splendid advertisement for that section. By the way, is not Mr. Helper somewhat off when he ascribes the authorship of the poem Swannanoa to Jacques, of Charleston, S. C.? Philo Henderson wrote it.

THE RALEIGH CATTLE SHOW.

The cattle show held in Raleigh on the 6th inst. was a grand success. It exceeded the expectations of all, and shows not only the progress that one county has made in the rearing of fine cattle, but what every county in the State, with proper effort, might do. The Raleigh News and Observer quotes Mr. C. W. Garrett, who raises some fine cattle himself, as saying:

"I am just back from New York, and while there I saw the herd of Jerseys owned by Mr. Havemeyer. They were very beautiful animals, and I was informed that some of them cost up into the thousands, but I do not think the herd superior to Mr. W. G. Upchurch's. I doubt if a better herd can be found in the country. The cattle show is a credit not only to Wake county but to the State and will have an effect upon the whole South."

In all there were 197 cattle on exhibition, valued in round figures at \$40,000, a pretty good showing, when it is remembered that these cattle came from within a radius of four miles, and when it is remembered, too, that all this has been achieved by a small number of progressive men within less than ten years. It shows what other people could do if they would try, and how immensely the wealth of North Carolina farmers might be increased if they would turn their attention in that direction.

Realizing the importance of mutual counsel the cattle-raisers of Wake county have organized a "cattle club," the object of which is to promote and encourage the breeding of fine cattle and the discussion of such topics as may be of interest to cattle-raisers. This shows that they are not content with the success they have met with, but propose to march on in the line of progress. All honor to them, for while they are doing so they are doing good, which will tell in time, to the whole State.

WHY NOT.

The farmers in several localities of Forsyth are making efforts to organize Farmers Clubs; through which means they desire to "foster, improve and perfect the varied interests of their calling." Why should not the farmers of Stokes imitate the example, and have a club in every township to meet once a month or bi-monthly, and a county club to meet three times a year during court time?—Danbury Reporter.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

We clip the following brief, but levelheaded editorial from the Monroe Enquirer:

"Let our coming Legislature rearrange our public school curriculum, with a view to meeting the practical wants of the rising men and women of the State, by putting in books on practical agriculture and domestic economy. We have in our public schools geography, grammar and so on *ad nauseum*, and almost nothing concerning the life-work of seven-tenths of the boys and girls who are to hold the helm of the ship of State in future years. If the State is going to spend its money in the matter of public education in this way, there is no sound argument it can use to justify itself in maintaining a system of public schools by popular taxation at all. It is sheer demagogical vote-catching assertions to say we must educate the masses, therefore the State must be taxed to build up and sustain such a system, with such a course of instruction as we have, when the trend of its system is absolutely suicidal, both morally and materially, to the best interests of the commonwealth. We have said this repeatedly, and insist upon the force of it with all the ardor of our deep convictions."

The tendency of our schools these days is to educate young men and young women to avoid manual labor and endeavor to earn their living in some more presumably genteel way. Our young men and young women go to the colleges and seminaries, are put through the routine of the books usually taught; if they apply themselves faithfully learn what is in them, but imbibe at the same time a good deal of tomfoolery which is not in them. They graduate, imagine they have learned it all and return home, with very little disposition to engage in the active duties of life where manual labor is required. They have, so to speak, been educated above that, to look to something higher. The consequence is that a majority of our so-called educated young men seek the professions, which are already overcrowded, or go behind counters to earn a living at a salary that barely makes both ends meet at the end of the year. If these young men were so trained and so taught in school as to regard labor as ennobling instead of degrading, they would show less aversion to the farm or the shop, would manfully take their places on the broad acres, and among the humming industries where they could turn their acquired knowledge to good account, and become in time independent men. There are none of us who love labor for labor's sake, but there are none of us who can succeed without labor. The lawyer or doctor who succeeds must work, and work hard. It takes years, and long years, of mental toil, with more than average ability, to reach eminence in the respective professions, and success does not really come until eminence has been reached. How few of the large number who annually enter these professions reach the goal of success. The majority plod along, struggle on, scramble for support, while the few, and the very few, attain honors and win the rewards. And yet there are hundreds of young men who turn aside from callings that offer them independence to enter these professions and take their chances when failure is almost certain. It is not so much their fault as the fault of the times, and the mistaken system of education, so-called, which they pursue, and which, while it crams them with routine book knowledge unfits them for the stern, sober realities of life.

RIOT AND BLOODSHED.

There was serious trouble in two Western cities last week—Chicago, Ill., and Milwaukee, Wis. In both cities thousands of workmen, under the influence of socialistic leaders, struck for eight hours instead of ten, as a day's work. In both cities the situation was so threatening as to call out the full police force. In Chicago, Wednesday, there was collision between the police and a body of the strikers, in which revolvers were used and several persons killed before the rioters were dispersed. On the next night they assembled in large numbers to listen to more harangues and demanding vengeance for their friends shot the day before. A large force of police drove rapidly into the crowd, which was ordered to disperse. A burning fuze was seen in the air and immediately a dynamite bomb exploded in the middle of

the police and twenty-nine of them fell to the ground. The police were demoralized and the Anarchists opened fire on them with revolvers, many officers being shot down, but the officers recovering the crowd was dispersed. Over sixty men in all were shot down; many of them were fatally injured. Numerous arrests of Socialists, among them some of the most blatant leaders, were made in both cities.

These men do not belong to the Knights of Labor, but are Socialists and Anarchists—foreigners all, principally Germans, Poles and Hungarians, who are under the influence of turbulent and lawless men who teach assassination with knife and bomb as the proper method of redressing and avenging real or supposed grievances. They are a bad element in any society, and mean trouble for the cities where they are numerous unless dealt with firmly. Fortunately for the South they are not one of the factors of her population.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION IN FARMERS' CLUBS.

With the view of aiding our friends and facilitating the selection of subjects for discussion in the meetings of farmers' clubs, we respectfully suggest the following:

—Is it wise to produce any one crop to the exclusion of others, and depend on buying farm supplies?

—What is the least price at which we can afford to raise tobacco or cotton?

—Is it wise or safe to give crop liens or mortgages?

—Should our public roads be worked better, and if so, how?

—Is the extensive use of commercial fertilizers, as now practiced by our farmers, a benefit or an evil to the agricultural interests?

—What is the best home-made compost for tobacco, and how is it made? What for cotton?

—What benefits can the farmers derive from organization?

—Should the farmers have a thorough organization—township, county, and State?

—Could sheep raising be made profitable in our section?

—Should not the farmers take some paper devoted to the farming interests?

—What are the benefits derived from our State Agricultural Department?

—How does the "stock law" benefit us?

—Would a county fair be beneficial to us?

FARMERS CLUBS.

We suggest to our farmers the propriety of forming a club in each township, to meet once a month, and a central club to meet three times per year, say during each court week. There is strength in union, and these clubs would greatly promote agricultural knowledge and draw the great farming class together in sympathy. Let a dozen such clubs be established in Chatham county; and the next crop would show their utility.

Will our leading farmers take hold of this matter and step to the front?—Chatham Home.

Every neighborhood should have a well-organized farmers' club. The Argus hopes that ere long every township in Wayne county will have a flourishing farmers' club. There is no reason why such organizations should not long since have been effected throughout this entire section, and there is every reason why they should be flourishing and doing good work hereabouts. We have the farmers—now let us have the clubs.—Goldsboro Argus.

A CURIOSITY.

A very respectable gentleman of this city had killed yesterday a fat, hearty Muscovy duck for dinner today. In the gizzard of this duck was found seven pieces of ten-penny nails, and some of the pieces were more than half the nail, and two whole five-penny nails. The five-pennies were stuck through the inner lining of the gizzard. How any fowl could live with such a quantity of iron in its gizzard is a mystery. The old fellow, said the gentleman, was fat and saucy. But maybe he intended his sauce as irony.—Newberne Journal.

FROM ASHE COUNTY.

How Matters are Progressing in the Hill Country.

For the Progressive Farmer.
CRESTON, ASHE COUNTY, N. C.,
April 27th, 1886.

I just received the sample copies of THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER. I am well pleased with it, and hope every farmer in the State may be convinced of the advantage a good agricultural journal is, and the good it will do, and become subscribers. I am, and always will be in favor of patronizing home industries of every kind, and I hope the day is not far distant when our Southern people will manufacture more of everything and not have to buy the very tools we work with, and almost everything we use from Northern people.

We have had a very backward Spring; there are a few farmers done planting corn, though the majority are just commencing. The acreage of corn in our county will probably fall short about one-fifth. There is a great deal of old corn on hand—much more than will be consumed. Wheat crops are looking excellent. It was thought the severe winter had damaged it, but it now promises an average yield, and the average will excel the average of former years. The only fertilizer I use is stable manure. I find it pays me much better than any fertilizers I could buy, and by rotating my crops I can keep my land up. I stable nearly all my stock during winter months, and I have them in better condition in the spring, and keep them on less feed than I could otherwise, besides saving a large amount of stable manure.

We are so far from Railroad (it being thirty-eight miles to the nearest depot) it doesn't pay us to raise much more grain than it takes for home consumption. We have as fine a grass country as there is anywhere, and raising cattle is our chief dependence for making money. Our cattle have been improved very much in the last few years. There is more money in the short horn Durham—we can grow them larger, make them weigh more at three or four years old. I thought a few years ago, the thoroughbred Jerseys would do well here, but a trial convinced me they won't do—it costs just about the same to keep them, and you only get about two-thirds or one-half the amount of beef that you would get from a thoroughbred short horn Durham. We care very little for the milk and butter, as every farmer who pretends to keep cattle gets more milk and butter than they can consume. It pays us much better to raise a fine calf than to sell the butter.

Wishing THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER abundant success, I remain

Very truly yours,
THOS. C. WORTH.

A MONUMENT TO "STONEWALL" JACKSON.—Mr. H. L. Hoover, General Agent of the Jackson Monumental Association, was in Winston a few days ago. The association, of which Gen. G. W. C. Lee is President, consists of soldiers who served under and with Gen. Jackson. "The object of the association is to erect at the grave of our beloved leader a monument commemorative of the love and veneration in which his countrymen cherish his memory." At a call meeting of ex-Confederates, to whom the matter was presented by Mr. Hoover, the following gentlemen were designated as a committee to solicit and receive contributions in aid of the object. Any person desiring to contribute will hand the same to the chairman or any member of the committee, as follows:

M. W. Norfleet, D. P. Mast, V. O. Thompson, T. J. Brown, J. E. Gilmer, S. H. Smith, R. R. Crawford, E. J. Allen, A. B. Gorrell, C. B. Watson, L. L. Polk.

SMALL FRUIT AND FLOWER FAIR.—Will be held in Benbow Hall, Greensboro, N. C., on Tuesday, the 18th inst. THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER will be represented and heartily wishes the fair all manner of success. Every county in the State should have annual gatherings of the farmers and others engaged in the various branches of agriculture. If they feel that they cannot have an exhibit of their products, they should begin by establishing an annual "Harvest Dinner," and thus lay the foundation for what would most naturally follow, a county fair.

—T. Y. Jones, of South Fork township, set out a barn of tobacco on the 7th inst., but reports that the cut worm is playing havoc with the young plants. A. L. Jones also set out a barn at the same time. A good many farmers have planted within the past week.